

The Washington Times

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JUNE CIRCULATION.

Daily.

The number of complete and perfect copies of The Washington Times printed during the month of June was as follows:	
June 1.....47,267	June 16.....47,777
June 2.....46,541	June 17.....47,834
June 3.....46,549	June 18.....47,834
June 4.....46,549	June 19.....47,834
June 5.....46,549	June 20.....47,834
June 6.....46,549	June 21.....47,834
June 7.....46,549	June 22.....47,834
June 8.....46,549	June 23.....47,834
June 9.....46,549	June 24.....47,834
June 10.....46,549	June 25.....47,834
June 11.....46,549	June 26.....47,834
June 12.....46,549	June 27.....47,834
June 13.....46,549	June 28.....47,834
June 14.....46,549	June 29.....47,834
June 15.....46,549	June 30.....47,834

Total for the month.....1,388,374

Daily average for the month.....46,278

The net total circulation of The Times (daily) during the month of June was 1,329,415, all copies left over and returned being eliminated. This number, when divided by 30, the number of days of publication, shows the net daily average for June to have been 44,314.

Sunday.

The number of complete and perfect copies of The Washington Times printed during the month of June was as follows:	
June 5.....22,369	June 12.....22,369
June 12.....41,235	June 19.....41,235
June 19.....41,235	June 26.....41,235

Total for the month.....135,219

Sunday average for the month.....45,073

The net total circulation of The Times (Sundays) during the month of June was 144,215, all copies left over and returned by agents being eliminated. This number, when divided by 4, the number of Sundays during June, shows the net Sunday average for June to have been 36,054.

In each issue of The Times, the circulation figures for the previous day are plainly printed at the top of the first page, at the left of the date line.

Persons leaving the city for a long or short period during the summer can have The Times mailed to them at the rate of thirty cents a month, or seven cents a week. Addresses may be changed as often as desired. All mail subscriptions must be paid in advance.

ROOSEVELT'S INDORSEMENT OF POINDEXTER.

If the dispatches from Oyster Bay are correct, former President Roosevelt has given his indorsement to Representative Miles E. Poindexter in his struggle for the Senatorship in the State of Washington.

What this means can best be understood by a brief survey of the case of Mr. Poindexter. In the first place, he is one of the ablest and strongest and most unwavering of the House insurgents. Nobody at any time in the past session had to raise a question as to where Poindexter stood on the chief issues before the House, either in the revision of the rules, the railroad bill, the conservation question or any of those problems that arose to emphasize the differences between the progressives of the Republican side and the regulars. Poindexter has all along been one of the most outspoken of the opponents of Ballinger in Congress and has been a champion of Pinchot and the Pinchot policies.

More than this, when Mr. Poindexter announced he would run for the Senate in Washington he had no shifts or evasions with respect to his platform. He gave it out that he was going to make the fight for the Senate as a progressive and that his platform was the progressive policies. He has not been making a losing campaign in his State by any means. He has shown strength with the voters and it is probable he will win in the primaries. Nor can it be overlooked that Poindexter is one of the House insurgents who has been given the cold shoulder at the White House.

It is not easy to reconcile what is said to have happened at the conference between Roosevelt and Poindexter with the idea that Roosevelt's influence is going to be cast against the insurgents, or with the idea that Roosevelt is going to be found quietly acquiescing in the course of Secretary Ballinger. Moreover, Roosevelt's indorsement of Poindexter, it must be admitted, to say the least, does not detract from the intensity of the interest that surrounds the question of the future relations of Roosevelt and Taft.

MAKING OVER THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

It has so happened that President Taft is given the exercise of an authority unusual even for an official who exercises such great authority as the President of the United States. This is the authority practically to make over the Supreme Court. That Mr. Taft will have this to exercise is now well nigh a certainty.

Already President Taft has appointed, in the space of about sixteen months, two associate justices of the Supreme Court. The death of Chief Justice Fuller places on him the responsibility of naming a chief justice. It is expected that Associate Justice William H. Moody will retire by next fall. This retirement will give the President the responsibility of naming a fourth member of the court. In the natural course of events at least one other member of the court will retire before the end of this Administration, giving it into the hands of the President to select a fifth member of the court, or a majority of that high tribunal.

As the course of things governmental go in the United States, it is almost impossible to overestimate the importance of such a condition of things.

The scope of the authority and the responsibility vested in the President is so vast that it transcends in importance any exercise of authority he is likely to have put upon him while in the White House. The men whom President Taft names to the court will sit upon it many years. Now is a time when great questions are pending with relation to the corporations, the railroads, the rights of labor and capital, and with respect to property rights and human rights in general.

Ultra-conservative judges of the hidebound type, whose faces are turned to the past and are not abreast of the progressive spirit of the times, may work inconceivable harm to the Republic. There has never been a time when broad-gauged, liberal-minded men were so much needed on the Supreme Court. President Taft owes it to the nation to see that such men are put on the Supreme Bench.

THE WATERMELON SEASON CLOSE AT HAND.

In the midst of reflections on such water-moving matters as the heavy-weight championship at Reno, the wisdom of the safe and sane Fourth, the intervention of Roosevelt in New York politics, and the latest denial of Secretary Ballinger that he intends to resign, it is with deep satisfaction one turns to the announcement that the watermelon season is close at hand.

It was a long, cold spring, and warm weather was late in arriving. Summer has slipped far along before one has realized it. The watermelon has been busily growing, it appears, and it will not be long now until the vessels begin moving north in whole fleets and flotillas from North Carolina and southern Virginia. The Georgia watermelon has already made its appearance on the scene and is lying about, cool and inviting, in the stalls and stores, tempting youth and old age alike to brave the dangers that may lurk in it and to defy any treacherous bacilli that may abide in the red depths of its core.

Life may have its trials and its tribulations, but what are these when one realizes that that time of the year is at hand when he can go out and bury all his petty griefs and vexations by sinking his face deep into the recesses of a huge section of watermelon? We all have our troubles. Even the care-free small boy at times has his cross to bear. But what are the stains of a few tears on a youthful face when the whole world can be shut out from view in the luscious concaves of the watermelon rind, and all else forgotten?

By tradition and the teachings of actual experience, we are prepared to assert here and now that there never was and never will be, either in the gardens of gods or men, any fruit more toothsome than those noble and aristocratic specimens of watermelon that have their habitat in the region lying between Georgia on the south and the Chesapeake region on the north. And it is a great consolation to know that all the dealers agree that this is going to be a big watermelon season, with melons so cheap and plentiful that everyone can eat all he wants.

CLOSED CAR PROBLEM IS GETTING SERIOUS.

As a result of the open-car campaign inaugurated and conducted by The Times, there has been brought to light a condition of affairs of serious import to the best interests of Washington.

If they have been deaf to the pleas of their patrons for comfortable transportation, the traction companies may perhaps give heed to the statement that the very life and being of suburban Washington is threatened by their persistent refusal to provide cars in which suburban residents can ride with comfort. Letters received by The Times indicate that there has already begun a movement from the far-lying residence sections back to the city. People are hesitating to move to the suburbs because of the wretched street car service and those living in the suburbs are considering the advisability of moving in.

If the feeling against purchasing and living in suburban homes becomes general, as it very well may, the people of Washington and the welfare of the city as a community will have been seriously affected. Those who have been developing suburban residence sections will stand to lose hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Another respect in which the traction companies' closed car policy works an injustice to the people of Washington is that it deprives many of the pleasures and benefits of cheap recreation. To thousands the open car ride on a hot evening is the only form of amusement within reach. It is the only relief they can afford from the oppression of heat. To take that away from them is to consign them to stuffy rooms or hot pavements during the long summer evenings, when they might be cooling their hot flesh and resting their tired brains at an expense of but 5 cents.

Still another injury which the closed car works upon the community is that to the public health. When any considerable number of people live in unsanitary surroundings or indulge in practices prejudicial to good health, every one in their community is likely to be affected. If the closed car is a menace to the health of those who ride in it—and there's no doubt that it is—then it is a menace to the health of Washington as a whole.

Over against these considerations stands the selfish desire of the traction companies "to get as much as we can and give as little as possible." As long as the companies, by cutting down expenses, can increase profits, such disastrous results of their policies as here outlined seem to be of but minor concern. They can see dividends with remarkably clear vision. To the patrons' rights and the community's welfare they should not be so strangely blind.

A PRELATE WHOM ALL DELIGHT TO HONOR.

Members of all creeds join in congratulations to Cardinal Gibbons upon the completion of the forty-ninth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood.

Nearly half a century has passed since he knelt, young and unknown, to receive the anointing oil of his sacred office. Since then his rise in the church has been steady and of extraordinary rapidity. Next to the Pope, he is probably the most widely known and influential Catholic prelate in the world, for although Cardinal Merry Del Val is the papal secretary of state and has business of world-wide importance, it is of an official character; the personality of the man himself counts for little.

With Cardinal Gibbons, however, it is quite different. He is known to the people, by his writings, sermons, and good works, almost as well abroad as in his own country. He is one of the most conspicuous figures of the day—as much so as Cardinal Manning in his time—and is not less respected and honored. It is pleasant to know that the cardinal is in excellent health and likely to enjoy many years of usefulness in the future.

MR. SMITH'S KEEN SENSE OF HUMOR.

United States Senator John Walker Smith of Maryland declares the tariff will be the big issue in the fall Congressional campaign. He recently sounded this clarion note of battle:

The voters realize now that the Republican party, as at present constituted, represents special interests and not the general public. The people must look to the Democratic party for relief.

Senator Smith, like Senator Bailey, voted with Senator Aldrich for a higher rate of duty on lumber. Senator Smith, on the stump bearing Republican policies, would be an amusing figure. He must be a man with a delightfully keen sense of humor, even when the comedy is presented with him in the leading role.

Mr. Jeffries is at least spared the odium of explaining that the appearance of his physiognomy is due to the careless handling of fireworks.

It's an open question whether it's more pleasant to read a list of firecracker casualties or fifteen rounds of blood on the fifth.

It would be interesting to know how the news that Jeffries was unable to "come back" was received at Oyster Bay.

This weather is a fine joke on those Washingtonians who have hiked to the summer resorts to escape the heat.

Perhaps the traction companies are prompted by the noble inspiration of abolishing the end-seat hog.

"I'm not a quitter," says Ballinger. Unfortunately, the public realizes that this is only too true.

A tank of oxygen and a palm leaf fan are the prime requisites of a street car ride these days.

If Jeff turns farmer instead of saloon keeper, he will have knocked out precedent anyway.

Jim might be said to have suffered from a premature explosion of giant powder.

MRS. BRIGGS' BODY TAKEN TO CHICAGO

The body of Mrs. Emily Edison Briggs was today taken to Chicago by her son, J. Edison Briggs, and will be buried there tomorrow in Rose Hill Cemetery. Funeral services were held yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock at her late residence, Maple Square, in South Carolina.

Mrs. Briggs was one of the best-known newspaper women of her day.

What's on the Program in Washington

Tonight.
Free lesson in photography, Y. M. C. A., 8 p. m.

Amusements.
Belasco—"The Palace of Truth," 8:15 p. m.

Columbia—"Miss Hobbs," 8:15 p. m.

Cosmos—Motion pictures and vaudeville.

Masonic Auditorium—Motion Pictures.

Georgetown Open Air Theater—Motion pictures and vaudeville, 7:45 a. m., 9:15 p. m.

Glen Echo—Dancing and motion pictures.

Luna Park—Music and vaudeville.

Chevy Chase Lake—Section of Marine Band.

Chesapeake Beach—Boardwalk attractions.

Rites of Greek Church to Be Used At Coromilas-Cockrell Wedding Today



MISS ANNA COCKRELL, Who Will Become the Bride of L. A. Coromilas, Minister From Greece, At Norwich, Conn., This Afternoon.

Miss Pierce Is Married To Emil Worms at Noon

Miss Florence Pierce, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth L. Pierce and the late H. F. Pierce, was married to Emil John Worms at noon today. The ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Paul Hickok, pastor of the Metropolitan Presbyterian Church, in the apartment of the bride's mother, was attended by a small party of relatives and friends.

Palms, clusters of pin roses and festoons of Southern smilax adorned the room and the wedding march and an appropriate musical program were played by Miss Harriet Harding.

The bride, who was escorted and given in marriage by her brother, Harry F. Pierce, wore a handsome gown of white crepe trimmed with the bodice and sleeves with duchess lace. She wore a large white picture hat trimmed with yellow plumes and carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley and sweet peas.

An informal reception and wedding breakfast followed the ceremony. Mrs. Pierce wore a becoming gown of black crepe de chine and lace. After the ceremony, Mr. and Mrs. Worms left Washington for a wedding trip to Massachusetts. After October they will be at home in Stamford, Conn.

Nutting-Linkins Wedding Takes Place in Their New Home.

Miss Lillian Linkins, formerly of California, was married to Hugh Nutting this morning at 10:30 o'clock. The ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. G. Freeland Peter, of the Church of the Epiphany, in the new home of the couple on Newton street, was attended by a small party of relatives and a few intimate friends.

A wedding breakfast was served, and later in the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Nutting left for Atlantic City. After August 1 they will reside in Washington.

The Misses Radford To Spend Summer in Mountains.

Miss Mary Radford and Miss Sophie Radford, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Kearney Radford, have gone to Shawville, Va., in the Allegheny mountains, where they will be the guests of their cousins, the Misses Edmondson until the fall.

Mrs. Sophie R. De Meissner has gone to Barnstable on the Cape Cod coast for the summer.

Mrs. J. K. Barnes and her granddaughter, Miss Adelaide Heath, have closed their residence at H street, and have gone to Winchester, Va., for the summer.

Mrs. Oliver Cromwell Back From Her Summer Home.

Mrs. Oliver Cromwell returned to Washington this morning from Manchester, N. H., to spend a few days. She is accompanied by her daughter, Miss Louise Cromwell, who is spending the summer at her cottage at Manchester for the season.

Miss Robyn Young, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Young, is spending several weeks visiting in Ohio. Mrs. Young will return to their country place in Maryland the latter part of the week for the remainder of the season.

Miss Lauch To Return From Europe In September.

Miss Lucy Donaldson Lauch, a debutante of last season, who has been abroad since the latter part of May, will return to this country about the first of September and will spend some time in Montreal visiting friends before joining her grandmother, Mrs. R. D. Donaldson in Maine.

Mrs. Donaldson will close her Sixteenth street residence the latter part of this month and go to Portland, Me., where she will make a series of visits.

Gen. and Mrs. Henry G. Sharpe will leave their Washington residence shortly and go to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Houser And Party Go to Lakes

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Houser, accompanied by Miss Marie Louise Houser, one of the season's debutantes, Miss Elizabeth Rutledge Houser, and their cousin, Eugene Moon, left Washington yesterday afternoon for the Muskoka lakes, where they will remain until the middle of September. Mr. Houser will accompany them as far as Toronto and will then return to Washington for a few weeks, joining them later for the return trip through the Georgian Bay.

Mrs. George M. Pullman has opened her villa at West End, Long Island, for the season. Mrs. John A. Logan will be her guest for several weeks during the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. "Jack" Biddle, who have just taken possession of their new residence at 1010 Massachusetts street, expect to leave Washington about the middle of the month for a fishing trip in the Catskills.

Miss Margaret Worthington, daughter of Mrs. Richard Sellman Worthington, is a member of a house party at Lewisburg, W. Va. She will make a series of visits in Virginia and Pennsylvania before joining her mother in Atlantic City.

The Vice President has closed his residence on Sixteenth street and gone to Baltimore, to be with Mrs. Sherman, who is still in the hospital. She is expected to leave for her home in Utah within a fortnight.

Mr. and Mrs. Von Stumm To Be In Europe Until Autumn.

The Second Secretary of the German Embassy and Mrs. von Stumm sailed from New York yesterday for Europe, where they will remain until autumn. Mr. and Mrs. von Stumm, whose marriage took place in the early spring, have been at Manchester for the early season. Mrs. von Stumm was formerly Miss Constance Hoyt. It is rumored that Mr. von Stumm may be assigned another post and may not return to Washington.

Announcement is made of the marriage of Miss Katherine Johnstone, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Johnstone, of Boston, to Mr. John H. Johnstone, of Washington. The wedding took place last evening at 8 o'clock at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Johnstone, officiating in the presence of a small party of relatives and a few friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Parr left immediately after the ceremony for a wedding trip, and upon their return will reside at the Mendota.

Miss Amy B. Summers Married To Frank S. Hemmick.

Mrs. C. H. Summers announces the marriage of her daughter, Miss Amy B. Summers, to Frank S. Hemmick. The wedding took place today at noon in the home of the bride's mother, 1511 Park road. Only a small party of relatives and intimate friends were present at the ceremony, at which the Rev. J. M. Block, pastor of the Episcopal Church of Congress Heights, officiated. Mr. and Mrs. Hemmick left Washington immediately after the ceremony for their bridal trip. They will reside in Washington upon their return.

PASSES FOR OLD MEN.

MIDLETOWN, N. Y., July 6.—Under an order issued by the Erie Railroad Company, all men who have been in the service of the company thirty-five years or more will receive annual passes over the road for themselves and their wives.

NO JERSEY EXTRA SESSION.

TRENTON, N. J., July 6.—Governor Fort announced that there will be no special session of the Legislature to take action against the increased railroad passenger rates. A statement will be made later by the governor, telling why he will not call the Legislature.

NEBRASKA WHEAT POOR.

OMAHA, Neb., July 6.—The first shipment of wheat from the Nebraska southern fields which is beginning to arrive shows a poor quality of grain. The unfavorable condition is supposed to be due to the lack of rain.

In the Mail Bag Favors Fireworks.

To the Editor of The Washington Times: Kindly permit me to say a word about the safe and sane Fourth. In visiting different sections of the city Monday I found many children who were overflowing with patriotic devotion and were trying to stem the tide by placing matches on the street car tracks and then listen to the crackling report as they were ground beneath the iron wheels.

It is not this a funny way to have these little ones celebrate the Fourth? When the right to explode fireworks this one day in the year is kept from them doesn't it look as though we have taken one of their childish joys? Can't we remedy this in some way; can't we have a law that will prohibit the manufacture of large and dangerous fireworks; can't we establish laws so as to regulate their size so as to make them safe and in this way give back to the children this precious and much-longed-for right? Yours very truly, HARRY W. BRIMER.

An Ideal Superior.

To the Editor of The Washington Times: But few superiors are disposed to consider with any seriousness the rights, claims and feelings of their subordinates; and so many are oblivious to the fact, as soon as they reach a degree of superiority, that the very happiness of a subordinate depends on the attitude his superior assumes toward him.

An ideal superior is, I think, one who places his subordinate on an equal with himself until the subordinate proves his unworthiness, and one who asks and requests things, but never orders until it becomes necessary to resort to means. We have but very few men of this kind; nevertheless, we meet one occasionally. In the city of Washington there is a man of this type, who is captain of the watch force of one of the departments.

This captain is a big-hearted man who is always ready to sacrifice to meet convenience and wants of others. Even though he has the authority to order those in his charge to do certain things, he never makes use of this authority unless it is forced on him to do so. He consults his men and tries to arrange matters so as to meet the convenience of all as nearly as possible. He never gives an order unless some ungrateful subordinate makes it a necessity. His orders (if such you please to call them) are always accompanied by such phrases as "if you please," "will you please," "now, does that inconvenience you," etc. Of course, one understands what is meant—that the captain wants certain things done—but it is so much more pleasant to perform a duty when sent about it in this manner than it is when one is given an order, the tone of which is to warn the one to whom it is given of his non-importance as compared to the importance of the giver of the order. This captain's manner of exercising his authority gains for him the good will of all his subordinates, and they perform their duties cheerfully. Don't you think we need more such men to serve in positions of authority? Very respectfully, JACK DWIDD, Station G.

Highest Salaries.

To the Editor of The Washington Times: Miss Margaret V. Kelly, of New Hampshire, has the distinction of being the highest salaried woman employed in the Government service. Her work in the office of the Director of the Mint has been exceptional, and, beginning with the fiscal year, Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh, acting on the recommendation of A. Platt Andrew, Director of the Mint, increased Miss Kelly's salary from \$2,000 to \$2,500 per year.

The above, from The Times, may be true as to the executive branch of the Government service, but in the legislative branch, where the salary of an assistant clerk of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, a young woman by the name of M. W. of Wyoming, who receives an annual compensation of \$2,405.

Miss Estelle Reel (now Mrs. C. L. Myer), also of Wyoming, whose service as superintendent of United States Indian Schools has just terminated, received \$2,400 a year, and all of her living and other expenses when traveling—which was most of the time.

A WOMAN CLERK.

The Business Doctor By Roe Fulkerson



"No, my friend, you are mistaken," said the Business Doctor. "A man who advertises to sell goods below cost is not a fraud. It's done every day in every business, and when an emergency arises, a good businessman advertises it, because he is clever enough to take advantage of his own misfortune."

By making the sale public through the medium of his advertisements he turns his loss into an attraction to make people come to his store, and from their other purchases while there, he makes up some of his loss.

It is also a fact, strange as it may seem, that a merchant may sell goods for less than they cost him and yet make a profit. If a clothing store buys a certain suit of clothes for \$15, and it lays on the shelf unsold till stock taking time, he is inclined to think the pattern bad, and in putting it into his article cost he will mark in its value at \$10. He so makes himself safe and takes his loss. A week from that day he may put that suit on sale at \$12.50, and, if sold at that figure, it brings an actual profit of \$2.50, as it is in the invoice at \$15. Here is a case where an article cost \$15, and was sold for \$12.50 at a profit of \$2.50.

The numerous bargain sales in the advertising pages of the daily papers are genuine in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, for the merchant of today will sell his goods at some price, and think it is better than having cash tied up in goods which will not sell. If they won't go at one price then they must go at another. The inclination to hang on for a profit has put many a man out of business, while the wise

man takes his loss, gets out as much of his money as he can and gets it into other goods which will move and pay a profit. Idle money, money tied up in merchandise, is the bane of healthy business, and the appeal sale is the best and only remedy, and the time-honored joke, the bargain counter hawking woman has had the day and should be relegated to the archives with the mother-in-law joke and the ones about the comet.

The merchant who advertises his special bargains, who sticks to his special sales and remnant counters, thus keeping his shelves full of bright clean stock is exceeded in wisdom by only one person, and that is the thrifty man or woman who takes advantage of these sales.

"Our school systems should be planned by business men, not by advocates of higher culture. We are a nation of commercialists, not culturists—we are not what those who have designed our educational system have assumed. About the time a young boy leaves the grammar school he begins to think about getting busy. He hears and reads stories of success by men who left school when they were fourteen years old. Most men who have succeeded in spite of their lack of formal education are proud of it, and it is usually the first thing they tell an interviewer."

FORTUNA.